

2. To leap suddenly.
One Peregrinus *jumped* into a fiery furnace at the Olympic games, only to shew the company how far his vanity could carry him. *Collier.*
We see a little, presume a great deal, and so *jump* to the conclusion. *Spectator*, N^o. 626.
3. To jolt.
The noise of the prancing horses, and of the *jumping* chariots. *Nab. iii. 2.*
4. To agree; to tally; to join.
Do not embrace me till each circumstance
Of place, time, fortune, do cohere and *jump*
That I am Viola. *Shakespeare. Twelfth Night.*
In some sort it *jumps* with my humour. *Shakespeare.*
But though they *jump* not on a just account,
Yet do they all confirm a Turkish fleet. *Shakespeare. Othello.*
Because I will not *jump* with common spirits,
And rank me with the bar'rous nations. *Shakespeare.*
Herein perchance he *jumps* not with Lipsius. *Hakevill.*
Never did trusty squire with knight,
Or knight with squire, e'er *jump* more right;
Their arms and equipage did fit,
As well as virtues, parts, and wit. *Hudibras, p. i.*
This shews how perfectly the rump
And commonwealth in nature *jump*:
For as a fly that goes to bed,
Rests with his tail above his head;
So in this mungrel state of ours,
The rabble are the supreme powers. *Hudibras, p. iii.*
Good wits *jump*, and mine the nimble of the two. *More.*
Good now, how your devotions *jump* with mine. *Dryd.*
I am happier for finding our judgments *jump* in the notion. *Pope to Swift.*
- JUMP. *adv.* Exactly; nicely. Obsolete.
Otherwise one man could not excel another, but all should be either absolutely good, as hitting *jump* that indivisible point or center wherein goodness consisteth; or else missing it, they should be excluded out of the number of well doers. *Hooker.*
But since *to jump* upon this bloody question,
You from the Polack wars, and you from England,
Are here arriv'd. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*
Myself the while to draw the Moor apart,
And bring him *jump*, when he may Cassio find
Soliciting his wife. *Shakespeare's Othello.*
- JUMP. *n. f.* [from the verb.]
1. The act of jumping; a leap; a skip.
The surest way for a learner is, not to advance by *jumps* and large strides; let that, which he sets himself to learn next, be as nearly conjoined with what he knows already, as is possible. *Locke.*
2. A lucky chance.
Do not exceed
The precept of this scrowl: our fortune lies
Upon this *jump*. *Shakespeare. Antony and Cleopatra.*
3. [Jup, French.] A waistcoat; a kind of loose or limber itays worn by sickly ladies.
The weeping caskock fear'd into a *jump*,
A sign the presbyter's worn to the stump. *Cleaveland.*
- JUNCATE. *n. f.* [juncade, French; giuncata, Italian.]
1. Cheesecake; a kind of sweetmeat of curds and sugar.
2. Any delicacy.
A goodly table of pure ivory,
All spread with *juncates*, fit to entertain
The greatest prince. *Spenser, Sonnet 77.*
With stories told of many a *cat*,
How fairy Mab the *juncates* eat. *Milton.*
3. A furtive or private entertainment. It is now improperly written *junket* in this sense, which alone remains much in use. See JUNKET.
- JUNCOSUS. *adj.* [juncus, Lat.] Full of bulrushes.
JUNCTION. *n. f.* [junction, French.] Union; coalition.
Upon the *junction* of the two corps, our spies discovered a great cloud of dust. *Addison.*
- JUNCTURE. *n. f.* [junctura, Latin.]
1. The line at which two things are joined together.
Besides those grosser elements of bodies, salt, sulphur, and mercury, there may be ingredients of a more subtle nature, which being extremely little, may escape unheeded at the *junctures* of the diffillatory vessels, though never so carefully luted. *Boyle.*
2. Joint; articulation.
She has made the back-bone of several vertebræ, as being less in danger of breaking than if they were all one entire bone without those gristly *junctures*. *More.*
All other animals have transverse bodies; and though some do raise themselves upon their hinder legs to an upright posture, yet they cannot endure it long, neither are the figures or *junctures*, or order of their bones, fitted to such a posture. *Hale's Originat. of Mankind.*
3. Union; amity.
Nor are the sobriest of them so apt for that devotional compliance and *juncture* of hearts, which I desire to bear in those holy offices to be performed with me. *K. Charles.*

4. A critical point or article of time.
By this profession in that *juncture* of time, they bid fate. *Addison.*
When any law does not conduce to the publick safety, but in some extraordinary *junctures*, the very observation of it would endanger the community, that law ought to be laid asleep. *Addison's Freeholder*, N^o. 16.
- JUNE. *n. f.* [Juin, Fr. Junius, Lat.] The sixth month from January.
June is drawn in a mantle of dark green. *Peasam.*
- JUNIOR. *adj.* [junior, Lat.] One younger than another.
The fools my *juniors* by a year,
Are tortur'd with suspense and fear,
Who wisely thought my age a screen,
When death approach'd to stand between. *Swift.*
According to the nature of men of years, I was repining at the rise of my *juniors*, and unequal distribution of wealth. *Tatler*, N^o. 100.
- JUNIPER. *n. f.* [juniperus, Lat.] A plant.
The leaves of the *juniper* are long, narrow, and prickly; the male flowers are, in some species, produced at remote distances from the fruit on the same tree; but in other species they are produced on different trees from the fruit: the first is a soft pulpy berry, containing three seeds in each. *Miller.*
Some of our common *juniper* shrubs are males and some females, of the same species. The male shrubs produce, in April and May, a small kind of jule with apices on them, very large, and full of farina; the females produce none of these jules, but only the berries, which do not ripen till the second year, and then do not immediately fall off; so that it is no uncommon thing to see the berries of three different years at once on the same tree. The shrub is very common with us on heaths and barren hills, but the berries used medicinally in our shops are brought from Germany, where it is greatly more abundant. The berries are powerful attenuants, diureticks, and carminative. *Hill.*
A clyster may be made of the common decoctions, or of mallows, bay, and *juniper* berries, with oil of linseed. *Wijem.*
- JUNK. *n. f.* [probably an Indian word.]
1. A small ship of China.
America, which have now but *junks* and canoes, abound-ed then in tall ships. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*
2. Pieces of old cable.
JUNKET. *n. f.* [properly juncate. See JUNCATE.]
1. A sweetmeat.
You know, there wants no *junkets* at the feast. *Shakespeare.*
2. A stolen entertainment.
To JUNKET. *v. n.* [from the noun.]
1. To feast secretly; to make entertainments by stealth.
Whatever good bits you can pilfer in the day, save them to *junket* with your fellow servants at night. *Swift.*
2. To feast.
Job's children *junketed* and feasted together often, but the reckoning cost them dear at last. *South's Sermon.*
The apostle would have no revelling or *junketing*. *South.*
- JUNTO. *n. f.* [Italian.] A cabal; a kind of men combined in any secret design.
Would men have spent toilsome days and watchful nights in the laborious quest of knowledge preparative to this work, at length come and dance attendance for approbation upon a *junto* of petty tyrants, acted by party and prejudice, who denied fitness from learnings, and grace from morality. *South.*
From this time began an intrigue between his majesty and a *junto* of ministers, which had like to have ended in my destruction. *Gulliver's Travels.*
- IVORY. *n. f.* [ivoire, French; ebur, Lat.]
Ivory is a hard, solid, and firm substance, of a fine white colour, and capable of a very good polish: it is the denser extus of the elephant, who carries on each side of his jaws a tooth of six or seven feet in length, of the thickness of a man's thigh at the base, and almost entirely solid; the two sometimes weighing three hundred and thirty pounds: these ivory tusks are hollow from the base to a certain height, and the cavity is filled with a compact medullary substance, seeming to have a great number of glands in it. The finest ivory is brought from the East-Indies, where great quantity of it is not taken immediately from the head of the animal, but found buried in the earth. The ivory of the islands of Ceylon and of Achem do not become yellow in the wearing as all other ivory does, and it therefore bears a greater price than the Guinea coast. The preparations of ivory have the same restorative virtues with those of the hartshorn. *Hill.*
There is more difference between thy flesh and hers, than between jet and ivory. *Shakespeare. Merchant of Venice.*
Draw Erato with a sweet and lovely countenance, bearing a heart with an ivory key. *Peasam.*
From their ivory port the cherubim
Forth issu'd. *Milton.*
Two gates the silent house of sleep adorn,
Of polish'd ivory this, that of transparent horn:
True visions through transparent horn arise,
Through polish'd ivory pass deluding lies. *Dryden's Æn. Junon.*

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- JUPPON. *n. f.* [juppon, French.] A short close coat.
Some wore a breast-plate and a light *juppon*,
Their horses cloth'd with rich caparison. *Dryden.*
- JURAT. *n. f.* [juratus, Lat. jura juré, Fr.] A magistrate in some corporations.
- JURATORY. *adj.* [juratoire, Fr. juro, Lat.] Giving an oath.
A contumacious person may be compelled to give *juratory*. *Ayliffe's Paverger.*
- JURIDICAL. *adj.* [juridicus, Lat. juridique, Fr.]
1. Acting in the distribution of justice.
2. Used in courts of justice.
According to a *juridical* account and legal signification, time within memory, by the statute of Westminster, was settled in the beginning of the reign of king Richard the first. *Hale's Hist. of the Common Law of England.*
- JURIDICALLY. *adv.* [from juridical.] With legal authority; according to forms of justice.
- JURISCONSULT. *n. f.* [juris consultus, Latin.] One who gives his opinion in cases of law.
There is mention made, in a decision of the *jurisconsult* Javolenus, of a Britanick fleet. *Arbutnot on Coins.*
- JURISDICTION. *n. f.* [jurisdictio, Lat. juridiction, Fr.]
1. Legal authority; extent of power.
Sometimes the practice of such *jurisdiction* may swerve through error even in the very best, and for other respects, where less integrity is. *Hooker, b. v.*
Without the king's assent or knowledge,
You wrought to be a legate; by which power
You main'd the *jurisdiction* of all bishops. *Shakespeare.*
All persons exercising ecclesiastical *jurisdiction* should have the king's arms in their seals of office. *Hayward.*
This place exempt
From heav'n's high *jurisdiction*. *Milton.*
As Adam had no such power as gave him sovereign *jurisdiction* over mankind. *Locke.*
This custom in a popular state, of impeaching particular men, may seem to be nothing else but, the people's chusing to exercise their own *jurisdiction* in person. *Swift.*
2. District to which any authority extends.
JURISPRUDENCE. *n. f.* [jurisprudence, Fr. jurisprudentia, Lat.] The science of law.
JURIST. *n. f.* [juriste, Fr. jura, Lat.] A civil lawyer; a man who professes the science of the law; a civilian.
This is not to be measured by the principles of *jurists*. *Bac.*
- JUROR. *n. f.* [jura, Lat.] One that serves on the jury.
Were the *jurors* picked out of choice men, this would be as bad; for the evidence will be as deceitful as the verdict. *Spenser's State of Ireland.*
I shall find your lordship judge and *juror*,
You are so merciful, I see your end,
'Tis my undoing. *Shakespeare. Henry VIII.*
I sing no harm, good foeth! to any night,
Officer, jugler, or justice of peace,
Juror, or judge. *Donne.*
About noon the *jurors* went together, and because they could not agree, they were shut in. *Hayward.*
- JURY. *n. f.* [jurata, Lat. juré, Fr.]
Jury, a company of men, as twenty-four or twelve, sworn to deliver a truth upon such evidence as shall be delivered them touching the matter in question. There be three manners of trials in England: one by parliament, another by battle, and the third by assize or jury. The trial by assize, be the action civil or criminal, publick or private, personal or real, is referred for the fact to a jury, and as they find it, so passeth the judgment. This jury is used not only in circuits of justices errant, but also in other courts, and matters of office, as, if the escheatour make inquisition in any thing touching his office, he doth it by a jury of inquest: if the coroner inquire how a subject found dead came to his end, he useth an inquest: the justices of peace in their quarter-sessions, the sheriff in his county and turn, the bailiff of a hundred, the steward of a court-leet or court-baron, if they inquire of any offence, or decide any cause between party and party, they do it by the same manner: so that where it is said, that all things be triable by parliament, battle, or assize; assize, in this place, is taken for a jury or inquest, empannelled upon any cause in a court where this kind of trial is used. This jury, though it appertain to most courts of the common law, yet it is most notorious in the half year courts of the justices errants, commonly called the great assizes, and in the quarter-sessions, and in them it is most ordinarily called a jury, and that in civil causes; whereas in other courts it is often termed an inquest. In the general assize, there are usually many *juries*, because there be store of causes, both civil and criminal, commonly to be tried, whereof one is called the grand jury, and the rest petit *juries*. The grand jury consists ordinarily of twenty-four grave and substantial gentlemen, or some of them yeomen, chosen indifferently out of the whole shire by the sheriff, to consider of all bills of indictment preferred to the court; which they do either approve by writing upon them these words, *villa vera*, or dis-

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- allow by writing *ignamus*. Such as they do approve, if they touch life and death, are farther referred to another jury to be considered of, because the case is of such importance, but others of lighter moment are, upon their allowance, without more work, fined by the bench, except the party traverse the indictment, or challenge it for insufficiency, or remove the cause to a higher court by *certiorari*; in which two former cases it is referred to another jury, and in the latter transmitted to the higher. Those that pass upon civil causes real, are all, or so many as can conveniently be had, of the same hundred, where the land or tenement in question doth lie, and four at the least; and they, upon due examination, bring in their verdict either for the demandant or tenant: according unto which, judgment passeth afterward in the court where the cause first began; and the reason hereof is, because these justices of assize are, in this case, for the case of the countries only to take the verdict of the jury by the virtue of the writ called *nisi prius*, and so return it to the court where the cause is depending. *Cowell.*
- The jury, passing on the prisoner's life,
May in the sworn twelve have a thief or two
Guiltier than him they try. *Shakespeare. Measure for Measure.*
How innocent I was,
His noble jury and foul cause can witness. *Shakespeare. H. IV.*
Clodius was acquitted by a corrupt jury, that had palpably taken shares of money before they gave up their verdict. *Bac.*
- JURYMAN. *n. f.* [jury and man.] One who is impannelled on a jury.
The hungry judges soon the sentence sign,
And wretches hang that *jurymen* may dine.
No judge was known, upon or off the bench, to use the least insinuation, that might affect the interests of any one single *jurymen*, much less of a whole jury. *Swift's Miscel.*
- JURYMAST. *n. f.* So the seamen call whatever they set up in the room of a mast left in a fight, or by a storm; being some great yard which they put down into the step of that lost mast, fastening it into the partners, and fitting to it the misen or some lesser yard with sails and ropes, and with it make a hard shift to sail. *Harris.*
- JUST. *adj.* [juste, Fr. justus, Latin.]
1. Upright; incorrupt; equitable in the distribution of justice.
Take it, while yet 'tis praise, before my rage
Unfalsely *just*, break loose on this bad age. *Dryden.*
2. Honest; without crime in dealing with others.
Just balances, just weights, and a just ephaph. *Lev. xix.*
Men are commonly so just to virtue and goodness, as to praise it in others, even when they do not practise it themselves. *Tillotson's Sermons.*
Just of thy word, in ev'ry thought sincere,
Who knew no wish but what the world might hear. *Pope.*
3. Exact; proper; accurate.
Boileau's numbers are excellent, his expressions noble, his thoughts just, his language pure, his satyr pointed, and his sense close. *Dryden's Juv.*
These scenes were wrought,
Embellish'd with good morals and just thought. *Granville.*
Just precepts thus from great examples giv'n,
She drew from them what they deriv'd from heav'n. *Pope.*
Just to the tale, as present at the fray,
Or taught the labours of the dreadful way. *Pope.*
Once on a time La Mancha's knight, they say,
A certain bard encount'ring on the way,
Discours'd in terms as just, with looks as sage,
As ere could Dennis of the laws o' th' stage. *Pope.*
Though the syllogism be irregular, yet the inferences are just and true. *Watt's Logick.*
4. Virtuous; innocent; pure.
Noah was a just man, and perfect. *Gen. vi. 9.*
How should man be just with God? *Job ix. 2.*
A just man falleth seven times and riseth. *Prov. xxiv. 16.*
He shall be recompensed at the resurrection of the just. *Mat. xiv. 14.*
5. True; not forged; not falsely imputed; well grounded.
Crimes were laid to his charge too many, the least whereof being just, had bereaved him of estimation and credit. *Hooker.*
Me though just right
Did first create your leader. *Milton.*
6. Equally retributed.
He received a just recompence of reward. *Heb. ii. 2.*
Whose damnation is just. *Rem. iii. 8.*
As Hesiod sings, spread water o'er thy fields,
And a most just and glad increase it yields. *Denham.*
7. Complete without superfluity or defect.
He was a comely personage, a little above just stature, well and strait limbed, but slender. *Bacon's Henry VII.*
8. Regular; orderly.
When all
The war shall stand ranged in its just array,
And dreadful pomp; then will I think on thee. *Addison.*